PUDUKKOTTAI STATE

WAR INFORMATION BUREAU

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'V' for VICTORY

LECTURE LVIII.

'BLITZKRIEG' AND 'PANZER.'

MILITARY jargon is as bad as any other kind. Technical words become conversational clichés before the ordinary layman has time to assimilate much more than a vague impression of what they mean. He then uses them fluently in clubs and drawing-rooms with an infectious air of mysterious mastery, and his own wooly-mindedness spreads.

We speak from experience. Quite a lot of people now have asked us to define the German conception of "*Blitzkrieg*," or say exactly what a "Panzer Division" is. All except the most importunate we

have managed to muffle with generalisations; to those others we can now give an answer, thanks mainly to an enlightening article by Mr. Tom Wintringham, in the "*Picture Post*" of May 10 last.

A PANZER DIVISION.

The Panzer Division is an essential part of *Blitz* tactics. It is the 'point' of the 'spearheads' of every big German push. It is a more independent command than most divisional commanders had hitherto dreamed of controlling, and is therefore led and manned by carefully selected officers and men. Here is its average composition:—

Heavy Tanks	48
Medium Tanks	84
Light Tanks	252
Troop-carriers	230
Tractor Artillery	96 (4" and 5.9" guns)
Dive-bombers	27
Armoured motor-cycles ...	258

plus nearly 1,000 other Service Vehicles, carrying 4 battalions of Motorised Infantry, Engineers and Signallers.

Total personnel? I don't know exactly, but a guess at the numbers of crew in the tanks and planes, and at the capacity of the armoured troop-carriers, plus the 'other Service Vehicles' gives a figure of somewhere between 14 and 15 thousand men.

HOW THE PANZERS ARE USED IN BLITZKRIEG.

Let Mr. Wintringham speak. "The new German methods of attack," he says, "are designed to penetrate and destroy a certain sort of defence." (Until the Russians designed a different form, I suspect that "certain sort" was one common to the Staffs of the Allies when this war started). "This defence consists of *lines*, and the lines are held by *fire-power*. The whole of the defensive theory of the French Army was based on the doctrine of defence by fire. Machine-guns would create a wall of fire through which attacking infantry could not pass; anti-tank guns and artillery would create walls of fire through which the tanks could not pass.

The modern German tactics are based on *fire and movement*. They concentrate swift-moving heavily-armoured units against narrow portions of the defending lines, punch through the walls of fire, and then play hell in the open country behind those walls."

Mr. Wintringham points out that the French theory was one of defence at relatively long ranges; by fire you kept your opponent at arm's length. On the other hand the German doctrine of *concentration* and *rapid movement* is also essentially a doctrine of *combat at close quarters.* That is why they have added to their armament so many weapons for short-range fighting, mortars, tommy-guns and grenades.

HOW THE GERMANS ATTACK.

"The basis of the German system of attack" goes on the article, is *infiltration.* Their attacking units are not used to give a flat blow along a wide front, but are used *as spears* to pierce weak points on a narrow front.

And they multiply their force by speed.

They gain their ability to concentrate immense forces suddenly on a narrow front—and after the break-through to press ahead at 15 to 30 miles per day mainly from *motorisation.* Not all their army is motorised; large parts consist of ordinary infantry divisions which march or are carried by rail. *But they have enough infantry to go through with their tanks* or just behind them as part of their Panzer Divisions, and to spread out in the form of motorised divisions after the break-through, or to streak across the rear of the opposing enemy.

By motorisation they can concentrate for a sudden blow *five times as quickly* as in the last war. And when that blow has gone through the enemy's resistance, they can move five times as quickly to follow up and exploit their success.

AIRCRAFT AND TANKS.

Such is the first new factor in German tactics—the speedy concentration of heavily-armoured and swift-moving forces at a given weak spot. The second surprise they have sprung on us is the *use of aircraft as artillery.* The third is the use of *massed tanks.* Mr. Wintringham describes these uses vividly.

"By their *planes* they isolate the battlefield they have chosen, cutting off defending forces from reinforcements, keeping the defending guns silent, and dropping a barrage of bombs in front of the spearhead of tanks as they break into and through the defence lines."

These tanks are not used as the French used them, as "an arm of neutralisation." They are not used to neutralize (i. e., knock out

or keep quiet) enemy machine-guns, anti-tank guns or field guns. They are used as an *army of manoeuvre*; they are intended to do their work not mainly in the battle-zone but to open a passage through that zone for motorised infantry, and for field and medium artillery on wheels or tracks, so that they may keep pace with this infantry and go wherever it goes.

ARTILLERY.

The German artillery is decentralised. It does not work in great masses as in the last war—masses that block roads and make fine targets for bombs. *Little units of artillery are attached to each infantry regiment, to each tank regiment, and to the motorised units.* The planes take over some of the artillery work—but not all. They take over jobs at longer ranges than artillery can reach, attacking not only the defending line, but its communications and reserves behind it. The planes do the work the artillery cannot do quickly enough (because it cannot get into position and change position as rapidly as the tanks). But artillery still has the job of breaking down any prolonged resistance, and then of pushing forward as fast as it can with or behind units infiltrating forward.

PANZER SELF-SUFFICIENCY.

Judging from events in FRANCE last year, the Germans have completely upset the then continental theory of the most effective use of tanks. This was—at least the French theory was—that tanks were there *to help the three-mile-an-hour infantryman to get forward.* The Germans use the thirty-mile-an-hour *motorised infantryman to help their tanks forward.* It is a complete revolution in military conceptions but no longer a surprise as the Russian campaign shows. Then, when the tanks reach some barrier they cannot force, such as a canal or river or a well-constructed anti-tank ditch, the tank units whistle up their accompanying motorised infantry and engineers to cross this line, or blow up the ditch, or bridge it. They also whistle up the dive-bombers attached to them (as our analysis of a Panzer division denotes)—"who concentrate on smashing the defenders within half a mile of this obstacle."

OTHER BLITZ TACTICS.

"Motorization," says Mr. Wintringham, "and this use of planes and tanks make up the shape of *Blitz* tactics. Other things go with them; the use of *radio* to link the rapidly moving units; *brief uncoded*

messages, that may give information to the enemy but refer to situations changing so rapidly that he has no time to use this information; the use of *parachutists* and *troops landed from the air* to disorganize the rear of the defenders; and the use of *smoke* on a grand scale."

SMOKE.

The smoke, again, is not used to cover and hide the German's own movements. *It is thrown over the defenders in such a way that they cannot find their targets.*

"But while these and other factors all have their importance, the main things that matter in the German thrusts are the *spearhead* of tanks, the *spearshaft* of motorised force, with the ordinary divisions as *the body of the man* who flings the spear swiftly forward."

AND WHAT IS THE ANSWER?

So obvious and resounding have been the victories achieved by German arms by the methods we have described, that this question inevitably presents itself. Can we stop—how can anyone stop—the modern German army?

The answer to the first query is a definite yes, because the answer to the second is that the Russians have found a way.

Two basic principles seem to have been grasped, first, that the 'spear' must be split or knocked out of the hand that wields it, and secondly that the spear itself must be delayed and held up *until the defending army can launch its own spear, its counter-blitz.* More exactly, the tanks must be divided from the motorised infantry, and failing this, the mechanised forces must be divided from the infantry following them. "Tanks alone cannot win lasting success. Tanks accompanied only by small parties of motorised infantry cannot hold the ground they have won."

Mr. Wintringham describes the appropriate defence against '*Blitz*' tactics as resembling a *sieve* or a *net, not* a line, or a series of lines. The net defence may have to let some part of the attack through, but this part, because it alone cannot finally succeed, is doomed if other parts of the defence network successfully withstand the initial, or even a repeated, onslaught. It is either caught and netted or else it thrashes

itself to pieces in its effort to extricate itself. This is not, he points out, the same thing as 'defence in depth', about which the Allied Staff know all there is to know, but the preparation of an almost literal *network* of strongholds capable of withstanding tanks practically independent (except that their fields of operations are as nearly as possible contiguous in *all* directions, not merely laterally) and supported far in rear if necessary by another and greater network of similar defence posts, and concentrations of reserves ready to be thrown into counter-attacks.

HAS RUSSIA GIVEN IT?

Considering that Mr. Wintringham's article was written in May, its suggestions must surely be considered extremely perspicacious, in view of the German-Russian Battle. Anyway, we have devoted this paper to them, because it does seem that in that quarter the '*Blitz*' has gone out of the '*krieg*' to a most encouraging extent, and as far as we can deduce from formal communiqués, precisely as a result of some such defensive measures on the part of the Soviet Command.

Something very adverse to the German theory has certainly taken place, of which their average rate of progress into enemy territory forms sufficient proof. Napoleon, his advance speeded only by horses, reached SMOLENSK at an average rate of march of 6 miles per day, including a fortnight spent at VITEBSK. Yet over the whole area, including the main thrusts where the rate may have reached 9—10 miles a day and over seven weeks of fighting, the average rate of the German advance works out at between six and seven miles a day—at most terrific cost of life and material, and without effecting any irreparable damage on Russian cohesion or resources. Compare this with other average rates of invasion or attack—and successful ones at that—exhibited elsewhere in this war. The rate of the German invasion of POLAND and capture of WARSAW worked out at 12 miles a day. In FRANCE, their drive from SEDAN to ABBEVILLE progressed at 14 miles a day, and from there south to ROUEN and the capture of PARIS, at 30 miles a day. This latter high rate they also achieved in spite of desert climate in their drives from TRIPOLI and BENGHAZI upon TOBRUK and SOLLUM, while their whole series of invasions in the BALKANS, from BULGARIA into YUGOSLAVIA, and also to SALONIKA, and their great southward drive through the difficult and hotly defended Greek territory *via* THERMOPYLAE and LAMIA to ATHENS was executed at an average rate

of 18 miles a day. Now, the Urals or BAKU are 1,100 miles away from the Germans. Even at 10 miles a day, they cannot reach these objectives before winter sets in!

[*Note*:—Actually the greatest feat of rapid advance was achieved by our own troops in North East AFRICA. A thousand miles of sparse and torrid country between JUBALAND and ADDIS ABABA was covered between February 25, and April 5, giving an average of 25 miles a day.]

To sum up, the German armies are still very numerous and very formidable; they still retain the initiative, and driving them forward is a Command either still drunk with visions of victory and world domination, or frantic with a growing fear of that cup being snatched from its lips by the time factor. But it does not seem too optimistic to suggest that the military theory which became the terror of the world has now been measured, and matched by a counter-theory,—that a scientific 'network defence' in the hands of determined nations, is the answer to scientific *Blitzkrieg* and the Panzer Divisions of the megalomaniac Fuehrer.

WEEKLY WAR SUMMARY.

14—8—41 to 20—8—41.

The Atlantic meeting.—The reason for the absence of Mr. Churchill from BRITAIN last week is no longer a secret. It is now known that he left ENGLAND to meet President Roosevelt, and that the two great statesmen met somewhere in the Atlantic—rumour has it that it was near NOVA SCOTIA—for three days, partly on board the *Prince of Wales*, in which the British Premier sailed, and partly in the U. S. *Augusta*, assisted by the great Service Chiefs of the two nations.

The Anglo-United States declaration.—This historic and also unique meeting, for never have the British Premier and the U. S. President met in this way before, concluded with the issue of a joint Declaration, which apart from the immediate impetus it will give to the war which the allies are fighting against tyranny, is important

as outlining a programme of reconstruction for the future, and the laying down of general principles and policies, which may well prove a new Magna Carta for Man.

The Eight Points of the Declaration assure :—

1. Non-aggrandisement.
2. Territorial integrity.
3. The right of people to choose their own Government.
4. Common access to trade and raw materials.
5. Economic co-operation and advancement, improvement of labour, and social security.
6. Destruction of Nazi tyranny. Establishment of peace, freedom from fear and want.
7. Free use of high seas.
8. Disarmament.

The binding nature of the Declaration is apparent. It is not like Wilson's Fourteen Points unilateral or personal, but an official statement issued by the Heads of the two Democracies.

The Declaration has already had the great effect of encouraging friends and dismaying the enemy. The personal contact established between President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill, the two great dynamic personalities now guiding the war effort, to be repeated as Lord Halifax hopes, will lead to mutual understanding of the tasks ahead. The presence of advisers, like Lord Beaverbrook, Harry Hopkins and Averell Harriman, shows that apart from discussion of general principles, discussions have taken place on questions like armament production and supplies, and particularly on the urgent need of aid to RUSSIA.

The Peace Programme.—As a programme for the establishment of a lasting peace after the war the Declaration will rank high among similar great documents—greater, because it is more comprehensive, than Wilson's Fourteen Points, the Pact of the League of Nations, or the Statute of the International Labour Union. In the Vision of the future that it contemplates Right will be Might, Aggressors shall be disarmed and Despotism shall cease. Yet it is not mere 'wishful thinking' for it contains within it the seeds of a programme of reconstruction, of redemption for the common man and woman. As the *Times* thoughtfully points out, the key to disarmament does not lie primarily in the

destruction or confiscation of armaments, necessary though this may be in some degree, but in the control, pooling and centralising of the war potential, of the heavy industries, and in the efforts to secure freedom from want for ordinary men and women.

The Three Power Conference.—One of the immediate results of the Roosevelt—Churchill meeting has been their joint proposal to Stalin for a conference at Moscow, at which high British, U. S., and Russian officials would discuss the urgent needs of RUSSIA. It is highly significant that the conference will meet at Moscow, despite Hitler's brag of an early capture of the city.

It is equally important that in their joint message to Stalin the signatories refer to a 'long-term policy'. 'There is still a long and hard path to be traversed' states the message, before complete victory is won. The war goes on many fronts, and before it is over there may yet be further fighting on fronts that will be developed. Our resources though immense are limited, and in regard to manufactured and raw materials it is highly important to consider how best the resources can be used. So there must be immediately planning of a programme for the future allocation of the joint resources.'

Though the conference is primarily only to consider the question of co-ordination of supplies, and President Roosevelt has told pressmen on his return from the meeting that AMERICA was now no nearer the war, yet it is inevitable that out of co-ordination of supplies will rise other questions relating to military strategy and policy in which AMERICA is equally bound to participate. It is significant that Senator Johnson has asked if the sixth point in the Churchill—Roosevelt Declaration did not amount to an offensive and defensive alliance, and whether it did not involve a commitment that might take the U. S. into the war. President Roosevelt's attitude after the Atlantic meeting also seems to favour the idea. Pressed at a recent Press Conference (Aug. 19) to answer the question 'Did the Prime Minister seem confident that BRITAIN would win with our help?', President Roosevelt quoted Lincoln and drew a parallel. Lincoln, he said, had stated that 'the people had no idea that war had to be carried on through hard and tough fighting'. In other words the President points out unmistakably that there is a war to win, and he is only waiting for public opinion to give him the sanction to fight.

The Ferry Service.—Another outcome of the meeting is the inauguration of an air Ferry Service from AMERICA to West AFRICA and the MIDDLE EAST, in spite of Hitler's threat to DAKAR or CASABLANCA. The route will lie outside the war zone. The main service which is to carry American planes to fighting areas will be supplemented by a transport service. Two routes are mentioned—TRINIDAD to FREE TOWN, and BRAZIL to BATHURST and KHARTOUM. Arrangements are also contemplated for sending war materials from ALASKA to SIBERIA.

A Challenge to Hitler.—Mr. Churchill's return voyage in a 'blaze of publicity' is an open challenge to Hitler to do his worst if he could. Over hundreds and hundreds of miles of the 'U-boat infested' Atlantic the voyage was continued, without sighting a single enemy craft in, on, or over the sea.

An Anglo-Soviet Economic Agreement was signed in Moscow on August 10 for the exchange of goods on credit and on clearing, to effect which GREAT BRITAIN has also agreed to grant a credit of £ 10 million to RUSSIA.

American aid to RUSSIA will also be given, though not under the Lease and Lend Act. RUSSIA can pay in cash or material. Envisaging the continuance of Russian resistance through next spring and summer, President Roosevelt has promised the sending of supplies now and for the future. American ships are already on their way to RUSSIA laden with oil and other supplies.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN WAR.

The Ukraine.—At last, in an all-out effort, sweeping southward from the KIEV area, the enemy has won a local success, and is jubilating over the seizure of the grain centre and Black Sea port of NIKOLAIEV, and of KRIVOIROG, the centre of an iron ore district. Taking advantage of his new position he has also invested ODESSA and is pushing towards the Don area across the Dneiper. General Budenny commanding the Southern Soviet army has extricated his main forces and taken up a fresh stand to the east of the Dneiper. But the German 'success' has all the appearance of a pyrrhic victory. The whole of South UKRAINE is now a vast German graveyard, and for every square inch of territory gained here the Nazi has paid with a heap of corpses. The Dneiper bend where the opposing hosts now face each other has

now become a 'SMOLENSK', and ODESSA, a 'TOBRUK'. Previous to evacuation all the grain stocks had been removed from NIKOLAIEV, its docks blown up and all shipping either removed or scuttled. After all NIKOLAIEV is only an open town, nor is KRIVOIROG the sole iron area, for beyond the latter place, the iron mines extend to and beyond the Dneiper. ODESSA with its fortifications should offer a stout resistance, and the strong Russian Black Sea fleet will ensure its receiving supplies from the sea, if these are prevented from the land side. The occupation of ODESSA may expose SEBASTOPOL, but RUSSIA has alternative ports—BATUM and NOVOROSSISK.

Moreover the present advance on the Black Sea is no harbinger of German victory, which is as distant as ever. As the *Daily Telegraph* points out, 'there is no food for hungry GERMANY from the UKRAINE's scorched earth, and the destruction of its mines and factories would not make them serve the German war machine. Nor would it put the Russian forces out of action. For years the Soviet Government have been developing the URALS and SIBERIA, in order that RUSSIA might no longer be dependent on the UKRAINE for its minerals and mechanical industries. While the Russians sustain battle, any gain in territory to NAZISIM is but dust and ashes.'

Leningrad.—It is further reported that as a result of a Nazi thrust from ESTONIA KINGISAPP, 70 miles south-west of LENINGRAD has been evacuated, and the Soviet army under Marshal Voroshilov, is falling back upon LENINGRAD's outer-defences, just inside the old Soviet frontier.

THE FAR-EAST.

There is an apparent lull in the FAR-EAST, though it may be only a calm before the storm. Meanwhile mendacious propaganda that BRITAIN has threatened THAILAND, and has demanded the ARANYA PRADES Railway line, continue to be circulated, which on BRITAIN'S part has been dismissed as 'all a flight of fancy'. THAILAND, it is stated, is approaching a situation bordering on emergency. During the week, bills for economic reorganisation and the creation of a Ministry of Communications were rushed through its legislature in a couple of hours, the reason given by its spokesman for its urgency being that danger lay at the door of THAI.

INDO-CHINA is fast becoming an armed camp.

The American ship *President Cooledge* is not touching JAPAN, as the Japanese authorities have refused her permission to take on board 100 civilians in JAPAN bound for AMERICA.

R. A. F.

The R. A. F. attacks on the Axis areas continued with unabated vigour. The main targets of the week were BERLIN, MAGDEBURG, HANOVER, ESSEN, KIEL, BREMEN, OSNABRUCK, DUISBURG, COLOGNE, LE TRAIT, BRUNSAVICK and SYRACUSE.

WAR AT SEA.

Since the American patrol began not a single enemy craft has been sighted between the U. S. and ICELAND; and not a single Allied ship has been either stopped or lost in this area.

MIDDLE EAST.

The Arab world.—Apart from the temporary success of the Rashid Ali revolt in IRAQ, the Nazis have been beaten at their fifth column game in all parts of the Arab world. Ridiculous reports that BRITAIN was aiding RUSSIA which was anti-Moslem, or that President Roosevelt was a dangerous 'Red' because he would aid RUSSIA, have failed to arouse Arab interest.

Iran.—In IRAN, Germans in official pay are said to be taking leave on account of 'ill health'; and no wonder. A German-hatched plot to overthrow the Iranian Government was discovered and broken up on August 15. Among those arrested were young Iranian officers and some 2,000 cabaret girls in Nazi pay. It is hoped that the IRAN Government will take early steps to turn out the 5,000 Nazi Fifth Columnists in their territory; if there is any delay Anglo-Russian pressure will soon be felt.

VICHY.

Following Pétain's recent statement of the introduction of the 'New Order' riots have broken out in unoccupied FRANCE.

BRITAIN has announced that General Dentz will be released only after the remaining 35 British officers still kept prisoners by VICHY have been released.

ARMY SERVICE EXTENSION BILL.

President Roosevelt signed on August 18 the Army Service Extension Bill, extending military service, by 18 months for Selectees, National Guardsmen and Reservists.

THE B. B. C.

The B. B. C. is the terror of the German official hierarchy. Recently the death penalty has been introduced in enemy territory for listening in to the B. B. C. news. 'To win the war,' writes Dr. Goebbels in *Das Reich*, 'the British endeavour through the B. B. C. to make the people distrust the Fuehrer' and adds significantly 'Were the British to succeed they would certainly win'.

R. A. F. and Russian Air Raids over ENEMY and ENEMY-occupied Territories.

Date.	Targets.	R. A. F. and Allied losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
11—8—41. (Monday.)			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
NIGHT :—			
	Targets at KREFELD ...		
	Edelstein steel works at RHEYD ...		
	MUNCHEN—GLADBACH ...		
	Aerodromes, buildings and runaways in Northern FRANCE and HOLLAND.	...	Damaged.
	The Docks at ROTTERDAM	No loss.	...
	ITALY.		
	The storage tanks and the Chemical works at CROTONNE.	...	The whole thing a mass of flames.
	Military buildings at CARIATI ...	No loss.	...
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	Landing grounds at GAZALA ...		
	Military buildings at BARDIA ...	...	Buildings crashed.
	The harbour at DERNA ...		
	The harbour, harbour buildings and a power house at TRIPOLI.		
	Motor transport near TRIPOLI ...	1 plane.	Many damaged.
	(By Russian planes).		
	EASTERN FRONT.		
	Enemy Infantry and Mechanised Units along the whole battle area.	34 planes.	41 planes.
	FINLAND.		
	Towns in FINLAND ...	...	...
	GERMANY.		
	BERLIN ...	No loss.	Heavily damaged.

Date.	Targets.	R. A. F. and Allied losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
12—8—41.	**(Tuesday).**		
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
	MORNING :—		
	Power stations at QUADRATH and KNEATACK (both in COLOGNE).	...	Big fires started.
	DAY :—		
	The Railways near ST. OMER.	...	...
	A power station near GOSNAY.	...	Demolished.
	An aerodrome at DEKOOY.	12 day-bombers and 8 day-fighters.	...
	Military objectives at COLOGNE.		3 fighters.
	The port of EMDEN.		...
	NIGHT :—		
	BERLIN (Capital of GERMANY).	...	Big fires started.
	Industries in MAGDEBURG and HANOVER districts.	...	Damaged.
	The Krupp armament works at ESSEN.	...	Set on fire.
	Military objectives at STETTIN; KIEL, BREMEN, OSNABRUCK, DUISBURG and COLOGNE.	...	...
	Aerodromes in HOLLAND.	13 night-bombers.	...
	The Docks at LE HAVRE.		...
	Enemy Aerodromes in occupied territory.	...	...
	Shipping in harbours and an aerodrome in NORWAY.	...	...
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	The custom house and motor transport workshops at BARDIA.	...	Custom house damaged.
	DERNA.	...	...
	The Railway station at TRIPOLI.	...	Destroyed.
	Motor transport on the Coast road to BENGHAZI.	...	Machine-gunned.
	SICILY.		
	Aerodromes and aircraft on the ground at CATANIA and GERDINE.	...	1 plane; many planes on the ground damaged.
	(By Russian planes).		
	EASTERN FRONT.		
	Mechanised units, Infantry and Artillery along the whole front.	...	...
	Air combats and aircraft on aerodromes along the whole battle area.	35 planes.	43 planes.

Date.	Targets.	R. A. F. and Allied losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
13—8—41. (Wednesday.)			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
EVENING :—			
	The shipyards and a ship at LE TRAIT.	...	One fighter ship hit.
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	Government buildings and anti-aircraft gun-positions at TRIPOLI.	...	...
	Enemy trenches and buildings at WOLCHEFIT.	...	...
	Military headquarters at GONDAR.	...	...
	GREECE.		
	The CORINTH canal in GREECE.	...	...
	CRETE.		
	The Aerodrome at HERAKLION.	...	...
	SICILY.		
	The sub-marine base at AUGUSTE.	...	Quay set on fire.
	Barracks at SYRACUSE.	1 plane.	Fires started.
	(By Russian Planes).		
	EASTERN FRONT.		
	Infantry, aircraft on aerodromes and air duels along the whole front.	27 planes.	74 planes.
14—8—41. (Thursday.)			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
DAY :—			
	Offensive sweep over the coast of Northern FRANCE.	3 day-fighters.	13 day-fighters.
	The Docks at BOULOGNE ...	...	...
	A supply ship off the FRISIAN Islands	1 plane.	Sunk.
NIGHT :—			
	Industries and communications at HANOVER, BRUNSWICK and MAGDEBURG. **The Docks** at ROTTERDAM and BOULOGNE.	12 planes.	Many big fires started.

Date.	Targets.	R. A. F. and Allied losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
14—8—41. (Thursday.)—*cont.*			
	MEDITERRANEAN.		
	A convoy of five merchant vessels escorted by destroyers in the MEDITERRANEAN.	...	3 ships and one destroyer hit.
	SICILY.		
	Shipping, trucks, stores, railway and motor transport in CATANIA	...	Heavily damaged.
	Railway sidings and harbour at AUGUSTA.		
	Aerodromes at GERBINI and TRAPANI.	2 planes.	...
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	BENGHAZI	...	...
	(By Russian planes).		
	EASTERN FRONT.		
	Enemy troops and aircraft on aerodromes along the whole fighting sector.	11 planes.	26 planes.
15—8—41. (Friday.)			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
NIGHT :—			
	Shipping and Docks at BREST ...	...	...
	SICILY.		
	Railway station, Customs buildings and warehouses at CATANIA.	...	Fires and explosions started.
	The harbour at SYRACUSE.	...	......
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	The Aerodromes at BERKA and BENINA.	...	Aircraft on the ground damaged.
	The port of BARDIA ...	...	...
	The port and shipping at BENGHAZI...	...	...
	Enemy gun positions east of our positions at TOBRUK.	...	Guns silenced.
	Air combat over GAMBUT ...	...	1 plane

Date.	Targets.	R. A. F. and Allied losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
15—8—41. (Friday.)—*cont.*			
	(By Russian planes). EASTERN FRONT.		
	Enemy troops and aircraft on the aerodrome along the entire battle area.	24 planes.	29 planes.
	GERMANY.		
	BERLIN	No loss.	Damaged.
16—8—41. (Saturday).			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
	DAY :—		
	Offensive sweeps over the ENGLISH CHANNEL, French coast and Northern FRANCE. **Railway communications and an aerodrome** near ST. OMER.	4 day-fighters	19 day-fightars.
	A patrol ship off the coast of HOLLAND	1 plane.	...
	NIGHT :—		
	Industrial targets in COLOGNE, DUSSELDORF and DUISBERG ... **The Docks** at ROTTERDAM and OSTEND	13 planes.	1 plane.
	SICILY.		
	The harbour and railway sidings at SYRACUSE.	...	The whole harbour area a mass of flames.
	Barracks at CAP PASSARO.	...	...
	Sea planes in SYRACUSE harbour.	...	A sea plane destroyed; many more damaged.
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	Forts, buildings and trenches at WOLCHEFIT and DEBARECH.	1 plane.	...
	(By Russian planes). EASTERN FRONT.		
	Enemy troops and aircraft on the aerodromes along the whole fighting sector.	12 planes.	19 planes.

Date.	Targets.	R. A. F. and Allied losses.	Enemy aircraft losses and results of air bombardment.
17—8—41	(Sunday.)		
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.		
	DAY :—		
	Many offensive sweeps over the ENGLISH CHANNEL and Northern FRANCE.	2 day-fighters and 1 day-bomber.	7 fighters.
	An enemy tanker off LE TOUQUET		Directly hit.
	NIGHT :—		
	The port of BREMEN.	...	Damaged.
	Industrial targets at DUISBERG.	...	Fires started.
	Other objectives in West and North-west GERMANY.	... ...	... ...
	ITALIAN AFRICA.		
	The harbour, shipping and railway sidings at BENGHAZI.	...	Explosions and several fires started.
	The harbour and fort at TRIPOLI.	...	...
	Enemy positions, buildings and the Fascist Headquarters in the WOLCHEFIT, DEBERECH and GONDAR areas of ABYSSINIA.	2 planes.	Many big fires started.
	(By Russian planes.)		
	EASTERN FRONT.		
	Enemy Mechanised troops, Infantry, Artillery and Aircraft on the aerodromes along the whole Front.	18 planes.	22 planes.
	RUMANIA.		
	The oil region of PLOESTI	...	Set on fire.
	BLACK SEA.		
	Enemy transports in the BLACK SEA.	...	Two transports sunk and another set on fire.
	(By R. A. F. Planes).		
	MEDITERRANEAN.		
	Enemy merchant vessels and a tanker in Convoy in the Mediterranean.	...	2 ships sunk and the tanker completely destroyed.

ENEMY Air Raids over BRITAIN, BRITISH Territories and RUSSIA.

Date.	Targets.	Enemy aircraft losses.	R.A.F. and Allied Air Force losses and results of air bombardment.
12—8—41. (Tuesday).			
	BRITAIN.		
DAY :—			
	South WALES, East ANGLIA and North-west ENGLAND.	...	...
NIGHT :—			
	A few planes in the MIDLANDS and in the east of ENGLAND.	...	Damage and the number of casualties very small.
	CYPRUS.		
	NICOSIA and **FAMAGUSTA** ...	...	No damage or casualties.
13—8—41. (Wednesday.)			
	BRITAIN.		
DAY :—			
	North-east coast of ENGLAND ...	...	...
NIGHT :—			
	No air activity anywhere ...	...	...
	CYPRUS.		
	NICOSIA	...	1 killed and 3 injured.
	EGYPT.		
	SUEZ CANAL area ...	...	7 killed and 9 injured. No damage.
14—8—41. (Thursday.)			
	No information available ...	...	...
15—8—41. (Friday).			
	BRITAIN.		
NIGHT :—			
	One point in East ANGLIA ...	...	No damage or casualties.
	CYPRUS.		
	NICOSIA	...	22 casualties.
	RUSSIA.		
	MOSCOW	Driven away.	No damage.
	MEDITERRANEAN.		
	MALTA (4 times).	...	Only minor damage.

Date.	Targets.	Enemy aircraft losses.	R.A.F. and Allied Air Force losses and results of air bombardment.
16—8—41. (Saturday.)			
	BRITAIN.		
DAY :—	North-east and East of SCOTLAND.	1 bomber.	Slight damage and a few casualties
NIGHT :—	South-east and East coasts of ENGLAND. **A few places** in the MIDLANDS ...	...	Only slight damage.
	RUSSIA.		
	MOSCOW ...	1 plane.	Driven away.
17—8—41. (Sunday.)			
	BRITAIN.		
NIGHT :—	**Coastal areas** of Eastern and South-west ENGLAND.	...	Slight damage and only a few casualties.
	HULL ...	1 bomber.	...
	MEDITERRANEAN.		
	Shipping off the EGYPTIAN coast ...	...	No damage.
	ATLANTIC.		
	British shipping in convoy in the ATLANTIC.	1 plane: another damaged.	No damage to any ship.
18—8—41. (Monday.)			
	BRITAIN.		
NIGHT :—	**One place** in the North-east SCOTLAND. **Two places** in North-east ENGLAND	... ...	Some casualties including a few killed.
	RUSSIA.		
	MOSCOW	...	No damage.

SIDE LIGHTS.

"PEACE BEFORE WINTER". Evidence is accumulating, indeed it seems certain that this unlikely event is still the most confident expectation of the Wihelmstrasse, the German High Command and the German people! That it should be so shows the great value of skilful and persistent (however inconsistent and fallacious) Propaganda, as well as the peculiar make-up of our principal enemies, which makes them so amenable to influences which we and most other nations treat with far greater scepticism.

Examine the presentation to the German people of the facts of the Russian war :—

At its outbreak, the German public began to be fed with expectations of a walk-over. Triumphal entries into LENINGRAD and MOSCOW were to be the prelude to a negotiated peace. It was practically universally accepted that a grateful EUROPE would soon have rallied to the German standard of the New Order in EUROPE and the obliteration of Bolshevism.

When the under-estimated magnitude of the task before their armies began to be obvious, official propaganda had to adjust a public opinion still attuned to 'peace before winter'. Thus the *Das Reich* of July 20th spoke of vast forces "playing hide and seek in the dark". On July 27, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* described the German Panzer divisions as combatting "waves of enemy attacks closing ever and again behind them". The BERLIN *Borsen Zeitung* on the same day admitted that "this decisive phase cannot be won by motorised or tank troops" and that "Russian resistance makes it necessary to throw into battle the entire German army, the majority of which consists of unmotorised infantry and horse-drawn wagons and batteries".

Does this change of propaganda defeat its own ends? Not in the least—in GERMANY! The regimented German mind is merely being prepared for the prospect of their resources being taxed to the full, instead of their winning in a canter. It is being prepared for several other possibilities, war with AMERICA, drives against other neutral powers and so on, at any moment—but all in order to effect 'peace before winter'!

The fact is that ever since the beginning of the war, PEACE, favourable and near at hand, has been the cherished goal of the average German man, and woman. Their attitude has all through been a curious mixture of apathy and confidence. Even victories in POLAND and GREECE and CRETE have stirred little real enthusiasm. They don't want plunder and prestige; they want 'peace before winter'. They may be realising that the price of German supremacy is going to be higher than they were at first told, and they want with all their hearts to get it over and done with; but at the same time it does not seem even to have occurred to them that failure on the Eastern front is *possible*, because that would mean prolongation of the war into next ye Such is the value of propaganda!

Nor is it only the people of GERMANY who risk such fearful disillusionment that effective recovery would be almost beyond human powers. Their High Command and their very Government itself are still working to a timetable based on 'peace before winter'. The General Staff is known to have revised its time-table for the Russian Campaign from a six-weeks limit to a

three-months one, but they are still convinced that with the fall of MOSCOW, the whole U. S. S. R. would dissolve. BERLIN correspondents of Swedish and Swiss newspapers have lately reported the existence of detailed German plans for the administration of RUSSIA. In official communications the term "Eastern territory" has already been used to denote the U. S. S. R.!

The fact is that the German mind is completely saturated with the idea of absolute victory and peace before winter. The Allies—we—have to look to it that peace—on Hitler's terms—does NOT come before winter! Then we shall see what we shall see—for an apathy which has almost developed into war-weariness already will probably be metamorphosed into a state of mind with which not even the Gestapo will be able to cope!

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A GREAT DEFENCE. Whether or not the Russian General Staff has evolved a theory of defence which is superior to the German theory of *Blitzkrieg*, there is obvious military virtue in the policy the 'elastic band' or 'net work' defensive which they are practising. Only a cinematograph could accurately depict their 'line', and even that would be seen to be wriggling like a great snake between the Baltic and the Black Sea. The virtue of this 'elastic band' has astonished everybody except possibly the Russians themselves, and the Germans are very obviously bitterly disappointed, armies in the field and Goebbels' technical apologists alike.

Nevertheless, it is a fact that the Germans still maintain the initiative, and however orderly or purposeful their retreats, the Russians are still retreating especially in the southern UKRAINE. Perhaps, because of the enormous preparations and the initial impetus of the Germans, this is inevitable for a bit longer. From the German point of view there is certainly nothing more than this to encourage them, for after seven weeks of the most punishing fighting they still lack the attainment of a single objective of first-class strategical or political importance.

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ODESSA. LENINGRAD, MOSCOW and KIEV seem to be 'off' the German menu for a bit, and the German public is being nursed into hoping for resounding victory in the capture of ODESSA. This is certainly not imminent, but the Hun armies seem to be making the biggest efforts in greatest strength against this objective, with the object of severing the communications of this important Russian port.

Two things should be remembered, however, even if ODESSA falls to the Germans. The first is that, as we hinted last week, the sun has already beaten the Germans in the UKRAINE, in that the great harvests with which the invaders intended to sweeten the cup of victory, has already been gathered and despatched eastwards by the defenders. The second is that the fall of ODESSA would not mean the loss of the whole UKRAINE, for the province is cut in two by the great river Dnieper which, in its lower courses, is a tremendous natural obstacle.

There is a third consideration which must be unwelcome to the enemy, for although discontent against the Soviet Government was always most acute in the UKRAINE, so far there has not been the smallest sign of any Quislingism there!

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JAPAN. Though any sort of threatening démarche from the Governments of BRITAIN and AMERICA to JAPAN has been officially denied, the connotations underlying the economic action of both Powers when JAPAN marched into South INDO-CHINA seem to have been obvious enough to put a brake at least temporarily upon the Japanese expansionist party. We have heard little for a fortnight (bar the usual jingoism of certain sections of their press) about THAILAND for instance; more attention has been devoted to strengthening the Japanese forces in MANCHUKUO and North KOREA, and renewed aggression in CHINA.

Nevertheless THAILAND is in imminent danger, with her armies only mustering 50,000 men with limited equipment, when the Japs are known to have landed 50,000 troops at CAMRANH Bay and SAIGON, and occupied 8 aerodromes, the nearest to BANGKOK being at SOKTRANG only 250 miles away. If the moves in the north-east of the continent are a feint—as has been suggested authoritatively—the balloon may go up at any moment in the south, and not only THAILAND, but SINGAPORE and the N. E. I. find that their urgent preparations have not been wasted.

The Thais will fight, we are told, and if they do they will undoubtedly get all the support the Allies can give them, and that this will not be negligible can be deduced from the great strengthening both of SINGAPORE, and of BURMA during the last year or so. According to official estimates, the air forces now in SINGAPORE are vastly superior to anything the Japs can bring against them, while troops from both ends of the Empire have been steadily rendezvousing there for months. BURMA also has been greatly strengthened during recent months, while the munificence and the undaunted spirit of the Dutch administration in the N. E. I. suggest that they will be no unworthy partners in any decision to call a halt to the "co-prosperity" merchants!

It was some old Roman general (my classical knowledge has faded so badly that I can't remember his name) who said that an ass-load of gold would capture *any* city. He must have been a proto-type of the modern Nazi, so obviously do they both count on human venality as a major political weapon. Sympathy with and admiration for the 'new order' as such, which BERLIN propaganda attributes to each Nazi dupe in turn, generally turns out to be mainly induced by the 'greased palm' method.

Take that wretch, Rashid Ali, for instance. Every newspaper in BAGHDAD published on July 4, extracts from the official report on his and his gang's speculations. His puppet Regent, for instance, drew—in seven weeks!—just over Rs. 80,000 more than he was entitled to receive from the Treasury. Rashid Ali himself in the same time drew ten times what the Budget allowed him. Zaim Kasim Maqsud spent over a lakh and a half without vouchers to account for it, and when the Arab 'dictator' and his intimate Yunus Al Sab'wi were fleeing in panic, they left behind in the hands of the police the tidy sums of some 16 lakhs of rupees that they were about to decamp with!

The publication of these facts have certainly cleared the minds of the Iraqi people about the merit of their quondam ruler, and there is no doubt (despite lurid German atrocity-stories) that conditions there are now fully normal. The loyalist Jamil Madfai is in full control of all branches of the administration, and since the reinstatement of the lawful Regent, Mir Abdul Illah, H. B. M's Government's activities are confined to the terms of the wholesome Treaty of 1930.

Incidentally the German yarns of "continued unrest and wholesale hangings" at British instigation seem to be based on the convictions for murder (under the Baghdad Penal Code, mark you—not by court martial) of Md. Ibn Ayub, Ibrahim Ibn Jasim, and Saleh Omar al Najjar, who, took their chance to run amok when Rashid Ali 'withdrew', the BAGHDAD police, a few days before his flight to IRAN.

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Apropos of the stages of German 'peaceful penetration' of which we took the liberty of warning IRAN recently, here is a sentence from a speech by General Faupel at the Military Academy in BERLIN of March 9, 1939, about German aims in South AMERICA. "GERMANY must pour educationalists, scientists and linguists (i.e., 'key men') into South AMERICA with the object of countering American propaganda there. Radio, press and film propaganda must be used to offset U. S. A. influence."

The breaking up of the principle of inter-American co-operation was thus to be the prelude to a German hegemony over the South American continent.

Very recently we have had plenty of examples of German practice following their precept—but the results must have been highly disappointing o Hitler !

(i) The *Argentine* authorities, from documents on which their police seized, blew the gaff over the *Peru-Ecuador* conflict, proving it to have been due to Nazi agents.

(ii) The *Bolivian* police unearthed plans for a 'putsch' on August 1st- and Herr Wendler, the German Minister, was promptly asked to leave.

(iii) The *Argentine* Parliament were so angry at the discovery of a Nazi plot in the province of ENTRE RIOS, that the German Ambassador had to promise to abandon Axis propaganda in ARGENTINA under threat of severance of diplomatic relations.

(iv) The *Uruguay* Government decided on August 7 to lease six Axis-controlled ships to a neutral power to help "protect peace and security on the American continent". (The 'neutral power' was almost certainly the U. S. A.).

They also brought to light that notorious "Fuhrmann Plan" by which the Nazis were to arrange "military occupation of the Republics", just over a year ago.

(v) *Peru* has just cancelled an agreement made with GERMANY in 1925, covering the exchange of diplomatic bags for official correspondence, on the grounds of German abuse of the concession.

(vi) A *Mexican* deputy has just tabled a motion attacking the German Minister there, as "the supreme chief of the fifth column in MEXICO."

(vii) The *Chilean* police seem persistently active in their searches for evidence of Nazi activities, and the press of their country regularly warns the public against the dangers of German infiltration.

The universality of these anti-Nazi activities gives us good ground to hope that the organised pro-Nazi revolution throughout the southern continent, the signal for which was probably given at the secret Conference of German S. American consular officials at SANTIAGO on March 21st, has gone off at half-cock, and that faith in ultimate British victory has overcome growing fears of Nazi retaliation after the war.

AMERICA'S MESSAGE TO BRITAIN.

"YOU ARE NOT FIGHTING ALONE".

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN AGREEMENT WITH MR. CHURCHILL.

U. S. HELP FOR CHINA AND RUSSIA.

by

Mr. Harry Hopkins (In a recent B. B. C. Talk).

The President, speaking for the people of the United States, is rendering Britain more than lip service. Even now as I speak, sleek grey destroyers flying the American flag are plunging their bows into the waters of the North Atlantic.

Once upon a time this mighty ocean separated us. Now it joins us. To-night British and American warships are patrolling on parallel lanes with only one object in view—to guard the world's life line.

I have been with the President when messages came to him, telling him of the bombing of workers' flats in the East End of London. I was with him when the news first came of the tragic bombing of Coventry, and later of Plymouth.

I heard the words which came not from his lips but from his heart. I have watched the stern development of his determination to defeat Hitler. The President is at one with your Prime Minister in his determination to break through the ruthless power of that sinful psycopath of Berlin.

The President asked me to come over here. My instructions from him were these: "Find out if the material we are sending to Britain is arriving. Find out if this is what Britain wants. Let me know if there is anything more that Britain needs."

This is my mission. I have found out the things he asked me to find out. I have learned that most of the war material America has shipped to this island has arrived here, although I know only too well that some of the precious cargoes have gone to the bottom of the sea.

I have learned from your Cabinet Ministers what England needs now, and I am returing to America to report this to the President. I have found that there are certain things which you need in order to fight this war for the democracies. I am confident America can supply them.

We in America may be 3,000 miles away, but to-day the Atlantic is merely a channel. The bridge of friendship spans it. A bridge of sympathy

and admiration extends from Washington to London. And although perhaps you cannot see this bridge, it is so strong that all the power of darkness and Nazi terrorism cannot destroy it.

Your Prime Minister and my President are 3,000 miles apart, but we no longer measure distance in miles. After all the Hun is only 21 miles from Dover, and yet he and his pagan way of life are 2,000 years away from Dover.

I speak to you to-night as an American who is deeply interested in the welfare of his country and in the preservation of our democratic form of government. Like most Americans, I feel that our way of life and our country are threatened by Hitler. Like most Americans, I feel that your fight is a fight for freedom in the world, and that it must not and will not fail.

I would like to talk to you about the bill which is popularly known as the Lend-Lease Bill. For a while you received certain messages of cheer and good hope from my country. Ships came to British ports laden with the gadgets of sympathy and goodwill. My country was in the position of a football fan who yells encouragement from the stands.

That was not good enough. The President of the United States realised this. He knew that sympathy was humane, but a Flying Fortress could drop more bombs. He knew that admiration was pleasing, but that an American destroyer could drop more depth charges. He knew that speeches by himself and by his Cabinet members might get applause in Britain, but he knew too that machine tools and guns and ammunition made in America and delivered here would be much more effective than words.

The President and the Congress knew this, and the Lend-Lease Bill was the answer. This bill put our sympathies and our admiration into tangible form. The Lend-Lease Bill is a weapon against the tyrants, against the man who would enslave our democracy.

Until now the people of Britain have not been told all the details of just what help America has given you. Publication of the exact amount of material which has already arrived here might give valuable information to the enemy, it might jeopardise the life-line stretching from Canada and America to Britain.

Now that life-line is much stronger. No enemy action can stop this ceaseless tide of ships coming here daily, this time laden with something more substantial than hope and sympathy.

Let me give you a brief summary of some of the war material which has come from arsenals and granaries across the sea. During the past several months aeroplane running into thousands made in American factories

have been flown or shipped across the Atlantic. These range from the largest bomber to the fastest fighters. They are in combat now.

I have seen in the past week the great Boeing four-engined bombers returning from Germany. A vast programme for building thousands of these giants of the air is far advanced, and Hitler will not be able to move his factories far enough to the East to escape that devastating power of destruction.

America has already sent several hundred tanks throughout the Empire. Many more are on their way.

Ocean-going ships, many of them oil tankers, have been transferred to Britain. The greatest merchant shipbuilding programme ever undertaken is in progress. Night and day the rivetting never ceases. We can promise there will be ships to carry the food and the oil and the munition.

To-day American-made tanks are caterpillaring over the plains of mid-Eastern Desert. To-day American-made aeroplanes of every sort are roaring into combat wherever the *Luftwaffe* shows its face. To-day the factories of England are in full production. The machine tools sing a joyous song, and part of this symphony of industry comes from American-made machine tools.

And yet we realise that our part to date has not been great. Our contribution has been but a modest part in your great war effort, the blood and the toil, the sweat and the tears, have been yours and not ours, and we realise this.

There is a reason for our apparent slowness. Factories geared to peace-time production had to be converted overnight to the war production of tanks, aeroplanes and guns. New machine tools had to be made, and in some cases had to be invented to cope with the new problems. This took time.

In addition, another conversion took place, one just as important as the physical conversion of peacetime machinery. This was the change that had to be made in the industrial state of mind. A mind that was geared to the comparatively leisured pace of commercial peacetime production had to be geared to something else. Industry had to realise that the need was desperate.

This was no matter of making automobiles or electric ice-boxes, no matter of directors showing stock-holders a profit on investment. This is war.

It took some time to realise that a war might well be decided in the factories of Detroit, of Los Angeles, in the steel mills of Pittsburg, and the mines of Pennsylvania. All our efforts were needed. That is being realised. To-day American industry joins hands with the men who work for Beaverbrook and Bevin in forgetting factional Trade Union disputes, in limiting holidays, in sacrificing for the common victory.

I wish I could reveal to you exactly how many aeroplanes and how many tanks, and how many guns and how much ammunition, will arrive on this island during the next twelve months. The Nazis will never be able to move their war factories far enough away to keep them from the eyes of the combined air strengths of our countries.

I am not talking of the distant future, nor are my estimates based on speculation. I know how hard the men in the factories work here. I know the dock workers of England have had a hard time and they have never faltered. Our country knows this.

A few months ago the ships which are now being built in America were only paper pictures and blue prints. Now they are translated into wood and steel in our American shipyards. Soon they will be ships afloat, strengthening the supply lines between America and England.

We have not neglected the question of food. America will never allow the people of Britain to go hungry. America has decided to decrease the consumption of food and to increase production. During the next twelve months huge quantities of cheese, pork, eggs, canned salmon, raisins, evaporated milk and concentrated fruit juice will arrive here.

A thousand miscellaneous articles of vital importance to the war effort are being produced or are on their way. Iron and steel, scrap iron, alloy steel, pig iron, brass, copper, lubricating oil, fuel oil, aviation petrol, wood from our Western forests, screws, wood pulp, paper and cotton are items on the programme.

Machine tools, road building machinery, cranes, agricultural implements, tractors, chemicals, silk, rope, fire-hose, medical supplies—these are coming in steadily increasing volume from my country. The Lend-Lease Bill passed by Congress gave the President specific authority to foster this great programme of production and delivery.

Nor do we forget to look towards the East where China is battling valiantly against the forces which menace democracy. Nor are we forgetful of the magnificent fight which the people of Russia are putting up in defence of their homeland. We in America are determined to give all possible aid to China and Russia, and immediately.

Your Prime Minister has asked us for the tools. I promise you that they are coming. There are endless assembly belts, stretching from our western coast to this island and to the Middle East. Let nothing be allowed to interfere with the full efficiency of this supply line.

The enormous amount of war material which is *en route* now will reach here safely. President Roosevelt promised that we would take steps to ensure

the delivery of goods consigned to Britain. Our President does not give his word lightly. People of England, people of Britain, people of the British Commonwealth of Nations, you are not fighting alone.

HOW THE R. A. F. BOMBS A TARGET. CO-OPERATION BETWEEN PILOT AND AIMER. HOW ACCURATE RESULTS ARE SECURED.

by

A Squadron Leader (*In a recent B. B. C. Talk.*)

Bombing targets in Germany and German-occupied territories by night is not a particularly easy job. But I believe we have met with better results than has the enemy.

When the war began we were well trained in finding targets in the dark and we were therefore never compelled to bomb indiscriminately through the clouds. The enemy, on the other hand, was unprepared for night bombing on an extensive scale, and in consequence was less well trained. He was also not equipped with the accurate bomb sight we have used for so many months.

The man in charge of this elaborate bombing machine is always in direct telephonic touch with the other members of the crew. This direct contact is essential to accurate bombing.

The bomb-aimer always sits in the nose of the machine, where he has the most uninterrupted view, but the posture he has to adopt in order to get the best results depends entirely on the type of aircraft.

For instance in the Wellington he lies face downwards, whereas in the Whitley and the Hampden he sits upright on a not too comfortable seat.

At the time of the actual run upon the target, that is just before the bombs are dropped, the pilot flies straight and level, regardless of anti-aircraft fire, enabling the aimer to stay on his seat, and keep the target held in the bomb-sight.

Sometimes search-lights may blind him, so that another run, and perhaps yet another, has to be made before the target is clearly visible in the sights. Part of my war experience has been as bomb-aimer in a Hampden.

In the Hampden the aimer has two important jobs. He is the navigator until the aircraft arrives in the target area, so that it is solely his responsibility to see that the machine arrives over the right place, after making a 500 mile crossing of sea and enemy territory.

Having reached the vicinity of the target area, he has to position himself, or pin-point as we call it, by finding some predetermined conspicuous landmark

near to the target itself. Sometimes he is able to locate the area some distance away by the fires caused by earlier visitors.

As he reaches the target area, the navigator takes up his position behind his bombsight and becomes the bomb-aimer. He has previously discussed the method and the height of attack with his pilot, and has set his bombsight accordingly. On arrival over the target, the prearranged tactics might have to be varied. But this will not mean any great alteration to the sights.

Imagine that everything has gone according to our carefully laid plans. We have decided to attack from the South West at a height of just over 10,000 feet. As the target area is neared the aimer looks through his sights, and there, still some considerable distance away, is the gray outline of the objective.

By now the machine is under fire. Most of the shells are bursting below. The gunners have yet to find their range. Now they come nearer, and the pilot begins to take evasive action. At the same time that he evades the shells, he also attempts to mislead the enemy as to his ultimate goal.

It is at this point that close co-operation between pilot and bomb-aimer is absolutely essential. The captain of the aircraft is still avoiding the anti-aircraft fire. He evades shells to the right, to the left and in front of him. He does it with a master hand, so that the bomb-aimer who is gradually getting the target well in his sights does not lose sight of it.

At last the target is nearly reached, and 'ack ack' or no 'ack ack', the pilot flies a steady course under the verbal instruction of the aimer. This is the sort of thing that would be said, "Left, left, steady!" And then, if the target is still off to the left of the bombsight, a more urgent, "Left, left."

From now on every inflection in the aimer's voice, however slight, will warn the pilot of the amount of correction required. The target might then slip to the right of the bombsight, and the pilot would hear a long drawn out, "Right". The instant the target is back in the bombsight, he will get "Steady."

Shortly after this the target is well placed. He gives a warning to the pilot, "Steady, bombing." There is a tense few seconds, and the good understanding and teamwork between the two is about to bear fruit. They know each other so well that every inflection in their voices means something.

The target slips further and further into the sights. The pilot flies a straighter and more level course, still getting minor instructions from the aimer. The anti-aircraft fire is more intense, but regardless of this pilot and aimer continue to co-operate.

He sees several large flashes on the ground coming from the guns. He sees streams of tracers coming towards him looking rather like inverted and

coloured rain. Some of it takes a snakelike form, all of it resembles a rainbow gone mad.

There is however no time to think of these things. The target, as seen through the sights, is of course in a critical angle. Bursts of black and white shells shake the aircraft. But the pilot with faultless technique still keeps her on a steady course.

The rest of the crew, also conscious of their job, ignore the pandemonium outside, and the wireless operator,—air-gunner, his wireless forgotten for the moment, keeps his eyes skinned for any fighters. The rear gunner, his target map in front of him, stares down through the night, lit by the flashes of guns and shells, waiting for the bomb explosions.

The bomb-aimer, who knows his compartment inside out, with his eyes glued on that ever nearing target, without looking up, touches first this lever, and then that, and then at the right moment prsses the buttons.

At the same time he says "Bombs gone". This is the signal to the captain to take whatever evasive action he likes, and a signal to the rear gunner, who has been listening to a very one-sided telephone conversation, to keep his eyes skinned for the burst of the bombs.

By the time they reach their objective, the aircraft will be over the target, giving the rear gunner an excellent view, so that he can plot the positions of the bursts on his map, and report the results to the captain.

Flying steadily through the barrage has been a strain on the pilot, and he is glad to let himself go as soon as the task has been accomplished, and he does.

A SENSATIONAL DOCUMENT.

WHAT HITLER SAID ON MAY 4.

REPORTED PRIVATE ADDRESS TO PARTY LEADERS.

DOUBT ABOUT RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE.

HOPE OF SUPPORT IN LATIN AMERICAN STATES.

The Daily Telegraph Washington Correspondent cabled on July 17:

Revealing light is thrown on Germany's present policy by the text of a private address made by Hitler at the Berlin Chancellery on May 4 to the Nazi Party

leaders. It was given a few hours before his public speech to the Reichstag, in which he accused the United States of being partly responsible for the war and promised intensified bombing of Britain.

"I have ordered the German Ambassador in Moscow", Hitler declared, "to demand from Molotoff not words but acts which would prove that the Soviet Government did not intend to sabotage the New Order in Europe. I gave the Soviet Union an opportunity of affirming their friendship by adhering to the Tripartite Pact and placing at our disposal all facilities for the destruction of the British Empire."

Unless full co-operation were secured, Hitler declared, he would proceed by freeing the people of the Ukraine and the Caucasus and uniting them with Greater Germany.

The document relating to the private address has only just reached the United States, and extracts are published by the weekly newsletter, *Foreign Correspondence.*

Needless to say, its contents are fully known to the administration. They formed a partial basis for the warnings which the British Ambassador in the United States attempted without success to convey to Stalin that Hitler contemplated attacking him.

Molotoff had not long before visited Berlin and said that Hitler "made an excellent impression" on him. Nevertheless, Hitler complained at the party meeting that Russia had intrigued openly and covertly against German interests.

This presumably was a reference to Russia's efforts to encourage Yugoslav resistance and her disapproval of Hitler's Balkan campaign.

The secret address also contained a vigorous denunciation of Mr. Roosevelt and American "war-mongers" whose policy appeared to make certain a prolongation of the war, giving Hitler the limitless responsibility of organising Europe for "a struggle against American plutocracy."

It also revealed that Vichy had pledged to Germany the use of Dakar and Moroccan ports should the United States become involved in a war with Germany.

There was also the disclosure that influential circles in some Latin American countries, particularly Argentina, had assured Hitler of their friendship, and so a German-American War 'will not be waged near the coasts nor on the territory of Europe but near the coasts and on the territory of South America.'

There was a suggestion by some party leaders that a peace offer should be made to England, but it was rejected on the ground that previous offers had been taken as a sign of weakness. The leaders making these proposals had been told that, if Britain offered to open negotiations on the basis of recognising Hitler's "New Order" in Europe, Germany would at once give orders to cease fire.

Six days after this speech, Hitler's closest friend, Rudolf Hess flew to Scotland. He may be one of the leaders Hitler mentioned as counselling a peace proposal at the conclusion of the victorious Balkan campaign.

Hitler confessed that he had no hope that the war would end this year. "Our political friends must preach to our people that **the war which I was anxious to end this year must go on**", he said.

"I wanted to stop the people's sufferings and privations, but now they must continue. Every German man and woman and every German youth must be taught to give the last ounce of their strength to feed the war industries, which must equal and overtake the industrial output of America.

"It will be a struggle of Titans, and Providence has not given me many years to live, but I pray that I may be allowed to remain until the day of our final victory over our adversaries."

Hitler showed contempt for the French Vichy leaders by his reference to them as the "lackeys of Vichy."

Despite the aid that they had promised in North Africa, he declared, "I have made a solemn promise to Mussolini to satisfy all the Italian demands against France."

WHAT THE HUN IS UP AGAINST.
A THUMBNAIL SKETCH.
STORY OF LIBAU'S DEFENCE.

The News Chronicle former Moscow Correspondent, John Scott, cabled from Tokyo on July 10 :—

Reports of Libau's defence have reached Tokyo from German sources after five days' delay caused by censorship in Berlin.

For five days German Panzer units hammered away while the Luftwaffe bombed and machine-gunned the streets and houses.

Every time the German units actually tried to enter the city they met bursting land mines, grenades, bombs and machine-gun fire from every house.

The streets were defended by barricades, and the Germans were forced to use flame-throwers, mine-throwers and every other technical means at their disposal in an effort to reduce the resistance of the town.

Finally, giving up its hope of taking Libau without destroying its value as a port, the German Command ordered merciless shelling and bombing of the entire city, making no distinction between civilian and military objectives.

A German correspondent accompanying the advance units reported that Libau's women and children threw grenades and mines and shot with pistols, machine-guns and rifles at the invading German armoured units.

From a burning house shattered by shelling, where it seemed impossible for anything to remain alive, Russian and Latvian civilians poured bullets at the invading units.

I have great confidence in the Russian army's organisation particularly that of the Quartermaster-General, but in civilian resistance, guerilla warfare and sabotage diversion behind the enemy lines the Russians are outstanding.

JAPAN'S AIR POWER.

by

*The Aeronautical Correspondent of the **Manchester Guardian.***

Japan's air power has so far been somewhat an unknown quantity. According to neutral observers, the Japanese during their four years of war have kept in service continuously between 900 and 1,200 aircraft in China, and it is generally believed that **the total number of machines available including civil aeroplanes used for troop transports is no more than 3,000.** Those aircraft are mostly of a low quality. None of the standard **fighters**, of which there are about seven different types, has an engine developing more than **550 h. p.,** and the maximum speed of all of them is **under 300 m. p. h.**

Japanese bombers seem to be of a class equal to those in service with the R. A. F. **seven years ago.** Judged by our standards, they are out of date, and in every case the design has been copied from that of American, British, French, German and Italian aircraft. For several years aeroplanes of suitable pattern were bought from abroad by Japan and produced under licence.

Military aircraft are being turned out by 20 more factories in Japan and, according to American investigators, the output has amounted to about 8,000 aeroplanes yearly. At the Nagoya works more than 15,000 workers are employed, and many more are at the four Mitsubishi factories where two-seater fighters, bombers and flying boats are built.

There is an impression that Japan has turned to the Axis in an attempt to improve her power in the air, and some of the fighters seen in action in China now appear to be Messerschmitt 109's which are said to be built under licence in Tokyo. Some bombers resemble the Junkers 86-K type now abandoned by the Nazis, but one which is better than other Japanese bombers.

Three years ago Italy supplied Japan with 80 Fiat BR-20 reconnaissance bombers, and these are now being manufactured under licence.

Civil aircraft have been built under licence at State factories too. Amongst these are the American Douglas DC-3 air liner and the Dutch Fokker.

There cannot be any doubt that Japan is faced with growing difficulties now both as regards the production of aircraft and the maintenance of her air force. In the building and use of her aeroplanes she is wholly dependent on the supply of raw materials and fuel from abroad. Nine months ago she was deprived of all supplies of aluminium, nickel and copper which she had formerly secured from Canada. She lacks bauxite ore, from which aircraft aluminium alloys are made.

High-grade aviation petrol she can no longer acquire from the United States, and her crude oil refining facilities are too limited to meet the needs of her air force. Now a ban has been placed on the sale of petrol to Japan by the Indo-China Government, the reason given being lack of supply caused by the embargoes laid by Britain, the United States and the Dutch East Indies. Some time ago Japan tried to conclude a trade agreement with the latter in an attempt to secure high grade aviation fuel, but was unsuccessful.

WE SHALL COME THROUGH —BUT NOT BY WAITING.

IRAN ON THE SPOT.

The Nazis are clearly worried about the future of their potential fifth column in Iran. The inventors of "rumours", declares the *Deutsche Diplomatische-Politische Korrespondenz* (quoted in a Berlin broadcast on August 2), "obviously did not know the organization of a country which made illegal activities of foreigners impossible."

If that is indeed so, many Nazi hopes will be disappointed, including those of the three "experts" who wrote in a memorandum prepared in 1934 :

"*Our arm is to labour for the acquisition in the Near and Further East of the means of existence once promised us by the Baghdad Railway......to conquer the whole of the Eastern world from the Danube to the Bosphorus would be to break the chains by which Europe has fettered our arms.........Two regions are of manifest importance to us, i. e., Turkey-Egypt and Iran.*"

AUGUST BALANCE SHEET.

"It would be madness", said Mr. Churchill on July 29, "to suppose that Russia or the United States are going to win this war for us."

With this characteristically sober pronouncement in mind, we can assess the changes that a year's hard-fought warfare has brought.

August 1940.	August 1941.
(i) **Economic collaboration with Russia** was regarded as a great source of German strength. Her eastern frontiers secured by Ribbentrop's Non-Aggression Pact, Germany could launch her full power against Britain.	(i) Economic collaboration is replaced by a **destructive and exhausting war**, which in six weeks has not brought the German armies to any of their main objectives, nor disorganised the Russian resistance.
(ii) **Mass bombing-raids over Britain**, though they cost the *Luftwaffe* 180 planes on August 15 and 152 on August 18, kept British fighters perilously on the defensive, and killed over 1,000 civilians.	(ii) **The R. A. F. raids Germany and the occupied territories** not only by night but by day, with fighters and bombers in a mounting offensive. German raids on Britain have for the time being been reduced to insignificant proportions.
(iii) The physical threat of a **German invasion of Britain** was far more serious than the Nazi propaganda which foretold August 15 as the date for Hitler's entry into London.	(iii) The reversal of the position in a year's warfare is shown by **the Germans' own fear of invasion.** On Aug. 1 the German Hindustani broadcast alleged that Mr. Brendan Bracken, British Information Minister, had prophesied "an enormous invasion of Europe."
(iv) On the Egyptian frontier, British strategy was described as "**active defence.**"	(iv) British and Imperial forces are still actively defending the Egyptian frontier, but in the meantime they have **liquidated the Italian armies prepared for the invasion of Egypt**.
(v) **British Somaliland was evacuated** by British troops on August 19, and the Italians claimed to have **broken British control of the Red Sea.**	(v) **British Somaliland has been re-occupied, and Italy has lost her vast East African Empire.** The Red Sea, cleared of enemy shipping, is a **channel for American supplies to the Middle East Theatre.**
(vi) **Germany and Italy were busy with bribery and intrigue in the Middle East**, timing treachery and disturbance to fit in with their projects of military adventure.	(vi) **In Iraq and Syria two serious Axis attempts to open a way to the Persian Gulf and India have been frustrated.** From the Turko-Syrian to the Egypto-Libyan border the defence of the Middle East is un-interrupted.

August 1940	August 1941.
(vii) "**Total blockade of Great Britain**" was announced by Germany on August 17.	(vii) Dependent for food and raw materials on overseas supplies, **Britain has not only held out but has increased her war-production.**
(viii) Of Anglo-American co-operation Mr. Churchill said (Aug. 20), "Let it roll." But it **was only just beginning.** Roosevelt was not yet re-elected, and Germany was resolved to see that he should not be.	(viii) **The Americans are in Iceland patrolling the North Atlantic, and determined that nothing shall be allowed to interfere with their supply-line to Britain and the Middle East.** President Roosevelt has become the target for Nazi abuse inspired by fear.

COSMOPOLITANA.

1. "Every fresh forward move on the part of Japan naturally has the result of bringing China and ourselves closer together."

(*Mr. Eden in the House of Commons, Aug. 6.*)

2. "To my British friends I say: 'We thank you for all you have been doing for us and for the world'."

(*M. Galt, Belgian Finance Minister, broadcasting from London, Aug. 4.*)

3. "The German people must learn to unlearn all that they have been taught, not only by Hitler but by his predecessors for the last hundred years."

(*Mr. Wickham Steed in a B. B. C. talk, Aug. 1.*)

4. "To you tyranny is as hateful as it is to us. To you the things for which we will fight to the death are no less sacred."

(*Her Majesty the Queen, London, Aug. 10.*)

5. "The present war was a war of all religions against heathenism."

(*Sir George Boag, Madras, Aug. 15.*)

6. "Our enemies may measure their armies in millions: we measure ours in their spirit and determination. It is not so much the size of the dog in the fight as the fight in the dog."

(*Major-General Gordon Bennett, commanding the Australian Imperial Forces in Malaya, Aug. 15.*)

7. "The ranks of fighters for the liberation of mankind from Hitler's menace are drawing closer together, encircling the Nazi robber's nest with an iron-ring of the huge armed forces of the greatest powers of the world and their allies."

(*The Pravda, Aug. 17.*)

8. " Unless we stand together now and for the rest of foreseeable history the great peace of bread for all and freedom for all cannot be won or maintained."

(*Miss Dorothy Thompson, Aug. 17.*)

9. " Mr Churchill is the leader of free peoples and was not only the hope of the British Empire but the hope of all free peoples."

(*Sir Frederick James, Trichinopoly, Aug. 17.*)

10. " Philippine independence is being currently debated in the Atlantic, in Russian fields, in the munitions factories—it is being debated by bombs."

(*President Quezon, Manila, Aug. 18.*)

THE AXIS SPEAKS—AND IS ANSWERED.

A Commentary on Enemy Broadcasts to India and the Near East.

For the period July 28—August 10, 1941.

IN RUSSIA NOW.

" Throughout the Soviet Union people are complaining of sabotage." (*German News in Hindustani, July 29*).

But not so loudly as the Germans. For instance :

(i) " Foodstuffs have been destroyed worth several hundred millions." (*German broadcast to Holland, July 5.*)

(ii) " Everyone had looked forward to a halt at Minsk, but all they found was smoking ruins with snipers lurking behind every hiding-place." (*Der Angriff.*)

(iii) " The Russians set fire to every house in the city (Kishinev) when they saw they would have to retreat." (*Rome radio, July 20.*)

(iv) " Nothing but burning or charred houses and ruins. Villages are ablaze, forests and factories. Huge clouds of smoke stand like walls on the horizon." (*Deutschlandsender, July 24*).

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" The Soviet Government has flatly refused the request of the United States to permit military observers to enter the war zone." (*German news in English, August 1.*)

President Roosevelt's envoy Mr. Harry Hopkins was accompanied on his visit to Moscow by Brigadier-General Joseph Monarney and Lt. John Alison, both of the U. S. Army—which should at least convince the Nazis that Moscow is not where they want it, in the war zone.

LESSONS IN SAVAGERY.

"Documents have come into our hands which reveal the brutality of the English in Cyrenaica, and that General Maitland Wilson is the only man responsible for such barbarism and brutality." (*Italian news in English, July 31.*)

The charge is so fantastic that it could only have come from those brought up on Marshal Graziani's text-book of Fascist Imperialism *Roman Peace in Libya*, in which he wrote: "To the population the mobile police must be bloodhounds who tear the rebels with their teeth; they must destroy them man by man".

WELL OFF THE TARGET.

"German bombers flying singly dropped bombs on the harbours of Great Yarmouth and Plymouth, causing extensive fires." (*German news in English, July 29*).

Not a single bomb dropped within 40 miles of these places. Very few enemy aircraft crossed the British coast on the night in question, no casualties were reported, and the only damage was the severance of a few telephone wires.

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"It is reported that 7,000 Indians were lost in the battles of Africa from December 1940 to July 1941." (*German news in Hindustani, July 30*).

On April 11, 1941, the Germans announced that 15,000 Indian soldiers had been killed at Keren alone.

In fact the Indian casualties during the African campaign in the stated period are 6,427 (which seems to be the figure Dr. Goebbels has got to work on). Of these 759 only were killed.

During this period our forces inflicted on the enemy at least 213,000 casualties in the first Western Desert campaign, the Sudan and Eritrea alone.

SIX WEEKS OF GOEBBELS.

Russia Reports on the Nazi Boast-blitz.

At a Moscow Press conference on August 2 the following evidence of the bankruptcy of German propaganda on the Eastern Front was given by Lozovsky, Assistant Chief of the Soviet Information Bureau:

To-night it is exactly six weeks since Hitlerite Germany suddenly attacked the Soviet Union.........At the beginning the Germans reported that the battle was proceeding according to plan.

On June 26 the Fascist radio reported that the Soviet troops had been **utterly routed** and were **incapable of further resistance. On June 30** the Germans announced to the world that the **entire Soviet transport had been destroyed. On July 7** the Germans reported that the U. S. S. R. had **exhausted all its**

reserves. On July 13 in a report it was claimed that the **Soviet front had been pierced at all decisive points,** and that the road to Leningrad, Moscow and Kiev was clear......

But in recent weeks the German newspapers, the German radio, the German Command, and also all their agents in Rome, Helsinki and elsewhere ***have begun to point out that the fight on the eastern front is something quite different from a fight on the western front......*** *To understand that the German propaganda is a tissue of lies we need only draw attention to the following contradictory statements made by German sources :*

Boast.	**Admission.**
"A day or two ago we spoke of the Russians retreating. Now the Russians are fleeing in disorder." (*German radio, June 30.*)	"From the very beginning the Russian High Command has retaliated against the German offensive with counter-attacks and counter-offensive." (*Frankfurterzeitung, July 26.*)
"The Soviet Air Force has lost practically all its strength in the fighting. We may assume that in the future the German operations will not be impeded by the actions of the Soviet Air Force." (*Radio Rome citing Berlin, June 30.*)	"The Russian bombs prevented the Germans from carrying out certain operations." (*German radio, July 25.*)
"The Russian High Command have thrown their last reserves into the battle." (*German Information Bureau, July 17.*)	"The Russian High Command have enormous reserves, and large numbers of Russian soldiers can still be mobilised and sent against the German troops." (*Nazionalzeitung, July 24.*)
"From the technical point of view the Russian tanks are of poor quality." (*Frankfurterzeitung, July 17.*)	"The Russian armament is more up-to-date than the armament of all the opponents which the German Army has had to deal with yet." (*German radio, July 27.*)

WHERE TO DRAW THE STALIN LINE.

"Naya Puth, a young Baltic girl, has said : 'I think it is a duty of every civilised man to oppose Bolshevism and save the world from the terrors of Bolshevism'."—(*German news in English, August. 10*).

The *Schwarze Korps*, **official organ of the Nazi S. S. guards, is more candid. "It is absolutely wrong",** it wrote on July 17, **"to assume that Germany is fighting Russisa to save Europe from Bolshevism. We are not fighting to save culture, or civilization, or democracy, but simply to save Germany."**

THE GOEBBELS GAG.

"The Norwegian newspaper *North Telegram Bureau*, commenting on the special communiqués published yesterday, states that the successes attained in the East are of extensive historical importance" (*German news in English, Aug. 7*).

Instructions (captured at Lofoten) from the Press Division of the Reichscommissar in Norway are sufficient comment:

"The foremost task of the Press is to be an instrument of political leadership ...It must consequently publish only such news as is designed to further the policy of the German Reich".

"Editors must give fnll support to measures taken in Norwegian domestic politics".

"Control of the newspapers must also extend to advertising space".

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"The confidence of American correspondents has been grossly misused for British propaganda purposes.........They have made a laughing stock of themselves........ In Germany such methods of meddling or misleading foreign journalists are unnecessary. Twice a day they are informed about the situation on various fronts. They have full liberty of movement in Germany, and can enjoy regular tours through the occupied territory". (*German news in English, Aug. 6*).

The distinguished American journalist Quentin Reynolds observes: "Most of us have worked in Germany and France. After the rigid tyrannical censorship of these countries, the British Censorship is very mild. We can express any opinions and criticise anyone we want".

HITLER AND ISLAM.

"The Mufti of Zagreb states that the Muslim subjects of Herzegovina and Bosnia are happy at their deliverance. In helping the Croats to form a national home, the Germans have proved to the world that Germany really wants to liberate the small states." (*German news in Hindustani, Aug. 8.*)

The Mussalmans of Croatia saw for themselves what Hitler's "liberation" amounts to. "When Hitler let loose his Huns in Yugoslavia," says Mahmoud-el-Hashimi in the Eyptian paper *Wafd-el-Masri*, Muslim towns and villages were among the worst sufferers. Sarajevo's beautiful mosque was razed to the ground. To-day all is sullen and silent in that Muslim town".

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"The British domination of Syria is a serious drain on the economic resources of the country. The British forces in the country are exploiting its wealth to the extreme,". (*German news in Persian and Arabic, Aug. 8*).

The Egyptian paper *Al Shoola* compares the British entry into Syria, bringing food and supplies for the inhabitants, with the arrival of the German Minister, Grobba, who left Iraq with two sacks of gold.

"Have our respected listeners marked the extent of British tyranny and high-handedness in Iraq? This is apparently to crush the Arab spirit of freedom". *(German news in Persian and Arabic).*

Have our respected listeners marked that Britain is not ruling in Iraq at all and that the Madfai Government exercises full authority in every sphere of administration? Indian troops passing through Iraq see daily evidence of Iraqi independence which gives the lie to all such Nazi allegations.

SWASTIKA OVER SOUTH AMERICA

Nazi Designs Revealed.

Prompt measures by several states of Central and South America to deal with Nazi attempts to destroy them from within have set an example to all countries threatened by Hitler's fifth column.

They have also caused the Berlin radio to break out in furious denunciations of the precautions taken and in protestations of German innocence.

Established facts prove the guilt of the Nazis. In the following passages they are condemned out of their own mouths:—

"If ever there was a place where democracy is senseless and suicidal, it is in **South America**...............We must send our people out to them........ Audacious youth is what we want"—*Hitler in conversation with an S. A. leader, 1933, reported by his former colleague Dr. Rauschnigg who was present.*—(*"Hitler Speaks", by Hermann Rauschnigg*).

"We shall create a new Germany in **Brazil**........We shall not land troops like William the Conqueror and gain **Brazil** by the strength of arms. Our weapons are not visible ones."—*Ibid.*

"The **Argentine** and **Bolivia** are in the first line of interest."—*Ibid.*

"If we had **Mexico** we should solve all our difficulties............With the treasure of **Mexican** soil Germany would be rich and great."—*Hitler to Dr. Rauschnigg in 1934 ("Hitler Speaks", by Hermann Rauschnigg).*

"It must be strongly stigmatised that such idiot states should here have the same rights and the same voting powers as Germany and Italy. Just imagine it—**Cuba, Uruguay, Bolivia**—how should I know all their names? These idiots of South Americans.........What sort of species of humanity have those fellows got, compared with cultured peoples like Germans and Italians? And that creatures like that should have equal rights!"—*Dr. Ley, Nazi Labour Leader, at the International Labour Conference of 1933, reported in "Das Neue Tegebuch", Paris, 1933.*

Roman Epitaph.

"Although 23 years old, Bruno Mussolini had lived an offensive life".—*Italian news in English, August 8.*

PROGRAMME OF LECTURES

OF THE

Pudukkottai State War Information Bureau.

1941— **LECTURE LVIII**—(*Batch 1*).

August	...23, Saturday ...	Town Hall ...	6.30 p. m.
	24, Sunday ...	College (A) English ...	10.15 a. m.
		Poovarasagudi ...	6.00 p. m.
		Venkatakulam ...	6.30 p. m.
	25, Monday ...	College (B) Tamil ...	10.15 a. m.
		Rani's High School ...	10.15 a. m.
		Perungalur ...	6.00 p. m.
		Adanakkottai ...	6.30 p. m.
	26, Tuesday ...	Malampatti ...	6.00 p. m.
		Perambur ...	6.30 p. m.
	27, Wednesday	C. S. M. High School ...	10.00 a. m.
		Tirugokarnam ...	5.30 p. m.
		Arimalam ...	6.00 p. m.
		Kilanilaikottai ...	6.30 p. m.
	28, Thursday ...	Kiranur ...	6.00 p. m.
		Nanjur ...	6.30 p. m.
	29, Friday ...	Odayalippatti ...	6.00 p. m.
		Killukottai ...	6.30 p. m.

LECTURE LIX—(*Batch 2*).

	30, Saturday ...	Town Hall ...	6.30 p. m.
	31, Sunday ...	College (A) English ...	10.15 a. m.
		Vayalogam ...	6.00 p. m.
		Kudumiamalai ...	6.30 p. m.
September	...1, Monday ...	Nachandupatti ...	6.00 p. m.
		Virachilai ...	6.30 p. m.
	2, Tuesday ...	Nallur ...	6.00 p. m.
		Mandayur ...	6.30 p. m.
	3, Wednesday	C. S. M. High School ...	10.00 a. m.
		College (B) Tamil ...	10.15 a. m.
		Rani's High School ...	10.15 a. m.
		Tirumayyam ...	6.00 p. m.
		Konapet ...	6.30 p. m.
	4, Thursday ...	Panayappatti ...	6.00 p. m.
		Rangiam ...	6.30 p. m.
	5, Friday ...	Rajagiri ...	6.00 p. m.
		Viralimalai ...	6.30 p. m.

Sri Brihadamba State Press, Pudukkottai, 1,000—23-8-41.